

Comparing Chat GPT-4 Answers and Dictionary of Archival Terminology: Selected Examples

مقارنة بين إجابات Chat GPT-4 وقاموس المصطلحات الأرشيفية: نماذج مختارة.

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Abstract:

This study aims to provide a clear comparison between ChatGPT-4's responses and the definitions found in the archival terminology dictionaries published by the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA), specifically addressing linguistic and conceptual challenges in archival science. Through comparative analysis of five selected archival terms from these dictionaries against ChatGPT-4's explanations, this research evaluates the accuracy, depth, and accessibility of AI-generated responses. The findings of this study are significant as they revealed the strengths and limitations of using generative artificial intelligence model ChatGPT-4 in the field of archival science. In addition, the results have shown that ChatGPT-4 demonstrates a notable ability to provide accessible and generally accurate explanations of archival terms. However, when

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comparing the depth of details and specificity to those found in the ICA and SAA dictionaries, it becomes evident that reliable traditional sources hold indispensable value for precise academic and professional purposes.

Keywords: ChatGPT-4, archival terminology, artificial intelligence, comparative analysis, educational tool, archival science.

Résumé:

Cette étude vise à fournir une comparaison claire entre les réponses de ChatGPT-4 et les définitions trouvées dans les dictionnaires de terminologie archivistique publiés par le Conseil International des Archives (CIA) et la Société des Archivistes Américains (SAA), en abordant spécifiquement les défis linguistiques et conceptuels en science archivistique. À travers une comparaison systématique de cinq termes archivistiques sélectionnés de ces dictionnaires avec les explications de ChatGPT-4, cette recherche évalue la précision, la profondeur et l'accessibilité des réponses générées par l'IA. Les résultats de cette étude sont significatifs car ils ont révélé les forces et les limites de l'utilisation du modèle d'intelligence artificielle générative ChatGPT-4 dans le domaine de la science archivistique. De plus, les résultats ont montré que ChatGPT-4 démontre une capacité notable à fournir des explications accessibles et généralement précises des termes archivistiques. Cependant, lors de la comparaison de la profondeur des détails et de la spécificité avec ceux trouvés dans les dictionnaires de la CIA et de la SAA, il devient évident que les sources traditionnelles fiables possèdent une valeur indispensable pour des objectifs académiques et professionnels précis.

Mots-clés : ChatGPT-4, terminologie archivistique, intelligence artificielle, analyse comparative, outil pédagogique, archivistique.

ملخص:

يسعى هذا المقال لتقديم رؤية واضحة عن كيفية تفاعل ChatGPT-4 مع التحديات اللغوية والمفاهيمية الخاصة بالأرشيف، حيث يقارن بدقة ردود ChatGPT-4 مع التعريفات الموجودة في قاموس المصطلحات الأرشيفية الصادر عن المجلس الدولي للأرشيف (ICA) وجمعية أمناء المحفوظات الأمريكيين

(SAA)، يسلط هذا التحليل المقارن الضوء على الاختلافات الدقيقة وأوجه التشابه في تفسير وتطبيق المصطلحات الأرشيفية المختارة، مما يؤكد المشهد المتطور لعلم الأرشيف في عصر الذكاء الاصطناعي. تعتبر نتائج هذه الدراسة مهمة، حيث تكشف عن نقاط القوة والقيود في استخدام نموذج الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدي مثل ChatGPT-4 في مجال علم الأرشيف. في حين يُظهر ChatGPT-4 قدرة ملحوظة على تقديم تفسيرات يسهل الوصول إليها ودقيقة بشكل عام للمصطلحات الأرشيفية، فإن التناقضات في عمق التفاصيل والخصوصية مقارنة بمعاجم ICA و SAA تؤكد القيمة التي لا غنى عنها للمصادر الموثوقة التقليدية للأغراض الأكاديمية والمهنية الصارمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: شات جيبيتي-4، المصطلحات الأرشيفية، الذكاء الاصطناعي، التحليل المقارن، أداة تعليمية، علم الأرشيف.

Introduction:

The academic community has increasingly discussed ChatGPT, a conversational AI model developed by OpenAI and it is considered as a pioneering tool for adaptive learning through user interaction, marking a notable achievement in the field of AI. ChatGPT is available online in two versions, GPT-3 and GPT-4, the latter being more advanced and efficient in terms of analysis, understanding, and providing appropriate results. In scientific research, nothing can be judged without experiencing it.

This study aims to compare the responses of ChatGPT-4 regarding scientific terms in archival science with the dictionaries of archival terms, the first issued by the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the second by the Society of American Archivists(SAA). These dictionaries were chosen for their widespread use and recognition within the field. The terms selected for comparison; Archival Value, Preservation, Joint Archives, Semi-current Records, and Archivist; were identified based on their foundational importance to archival science and the frequent misconceptions associated with them.

This study seeks to investigate the extent to which ChatGPT-4 can accurately and comprehensively explain specialized archival terms by examining ChatGPT-4's responses against the documented definitions in the ICA and SAA dictionaries. The present paper aims to evaluate the model's potential as an educational tool. Specifically, the study will focus on the accuracy, depth, and accessibility of ChatGPT-4's explanations, as well as its ability to offer new insights that could enrich the conventional understanding of archival terms.

1. Research Concepts:

1.1 An overview of the Dictionary of Archival Terms issued by the International Council on Archives:

The first edition of the dictionary of archival terminology (DAT) published in 1984 that should now be out of print may be seen as measure of its value and utility to the international archival community and even beyond the profession. The frequency of citation of its full title or abbreviated one (DAT) in professional literature since it first appeared is testimony to its usefulness in fulfilling the need which it was intended to meet.

In the light of experience and developments in the past half decade, the opportunity has been taken to publish this revised edition in which patent errors in the original have been corrected, existing definitions refined and rewritten, some terms have been omitted and new ones have been added. It is anticipated that the forthcoming DAT 2, as it will be commonly referred to, will continue to cater to the needs of its users just as effectively as its predecessor. The work of revision has been carried out by Mr Michel Duchein, Dr. Eckhart G Franz and Mr Peter Walne, the last of whom has acted as editor of this edition as he did of the first.

In this edition, terms which are specifically Austrian in usage appear alongside the German equivalent(s) and are indicated (Oes). (Walne, 1990, p.7)

Note:

In the study, we used the revised edition of the Dictionary of Archival Terms in English, French, and Arabic, with synonyms in Dutch, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. This

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edition preceded two editions that did not contain Arabic text and were sold out. This is a clear indication of the usefulness and value of this dictionary to the international archival community, as it is now primarily aimed at achieving this goal. Moreover, its frequent mention in specialized research and studies, whether by its full name or the abbreviation (DAT), is a strong testimony to its effectiveness in achieving the intended goals.

This edition has retained the same alphabetical order in English as the previous two editions, with the addition of Arabic text. It includes an alphabetical index of the Arabic terms used, as well as references aimed at standardizing Arabic archival terminology. Ghassan Muneerino provided the Arabic text and its indices. (Walne, 1990,p.6).

1.2 An overview of the Dictionary of Archival Terms (DAT) issued by Society of American Archivists (SAA):

The first two editions of the glossary were, from their titles, "For Archivists, Manuscript Curators, and Records Managers." This dictionary targets a wider audience of anyone who needs to understand records because they work with them. It attempts to build a bridge between records, information technology, and business communities by interpreting archival concepts for people in other disciplines, while at the same time explaining those other disciplines to archivists and records professionals. Moreover, the dictionary is based primarily on archival literature in the United States and Canada, in that order. In a few instances, terms, definitions, and citations from other English-speaking communities are included when relevant and it includes terms that related to the types of records that someone is likely to encounter when reading archival literature or when working with a fairly typical collection of records, and it emphasizes terms relating to electronic records. It also incorporates terms from the literature of preservation, law, and micrographics, as well as common form and genre terms from architectural and technical drawings, motion picture and video, photography, and sound recording. It includes some words that are no longer in

common use, but which are useful when reading older literature; for example, Spindex. The glossary does not include many words specific to affiliated professions, such as rare books or printing.

In general, words with no archival connotation were excluded. While aisles are common in archives, any good dictionary will provide an adequate definition of the term. A few entries are common words or phrases which function as guide terms to illustrate the relationships between other terms. For example, box needs no definition but is included as a bucket term to group cross-references to related terms, such as Hollinger box, Bankers Box, and Phase box. Similarly, the phrase "preservation methods and techniques" is used to point to other entries scattered throughout the alphabet.

The glossary contains more than 2,000 defined entries and more than 600 lead-in terms, and nearly 700 citations from some 280 sources. Some 2,500 cross-references (not counting lead-in terms) in the syndetic structure illustrate relationships between terms.(SAA Glossary,2020)

Note:

- SAA's new Dictionary of Archives Terminology has superseded this Glossary as of 4/29/2020.
- The Dictionary of Archives Terminology is the foremost reference on the archival lexicon.
- Entries draw primarily from the professional literature in the United States and Canada. (SAA Dictionary,2020)

1.3 About ChatGPT (Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer)

ChatGPT is a conversational artificial intelligence developed by OpenAI. launched on November 30, 2022. It is based on the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) architecture, which is a type of deep learning model known for its ability to generate human-like text based on the input it receives. ChatGPT specifically focuses on generating responses

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in natural language conversation, allowing users to interact with it in a variety of contexts, such as customer service, entertainment, education, and more.

The model is trained on a large corpus of text data from the internet, which enables it to understand and generate responses across a wide range of topics and styles. ChatGPT is capable of engaging in text-based conversations with users, providing information, answering questions, and even simulating human-like conversation to a certain extent.

OpenAI periodically releases updates and new versions of ChatGPT, incorporating improvements in language understanding, coherence, and response generation capabilities. It has been used in various applications, including chatbots, virtual assistants, and interactive storytelling platforms. (About ChatGPT, 2024)

Note:

ChatGPT can be accessed online in two variants: one powered by GPT-3.5 and the other by GPT-4. Both are part of OpenAI's exclusive lineup of generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) models, which utilize the transformer architecture created by Google.

1.4 The International Council on Archives (ICA):

ICA is an international professional organization that promotes the preservation, access, and use of archives worldwide. It serves as a global platform for archivists, records managers, and other professionals involved in the management and preservation of records and archives.

The ICA was founded in 1948 and is headquartered in Paris, France. It brings together archivists and archival institutions from around the world to foster international cooperation, exchange knowledge and best practices, and advocate for the importance of archives in society. The organization works to develop and promote professional standards, guidelines, and principles for the management, preservation, and accessibility of archives.

The ICA organizes conferences, workshops, and training programs to facilitate the exchange of ideas and expertise among its members. It also collaborates with other international

organizations and institutions involved in cultural heritage, information management, and related fields. The ICA has several expert groups and sections that focus on specific areas of archival practice, such as digital preservation, archival education, and outreach.

One of the ICA's key initiatives is the Universal Declaration on Archives, adopted in 2010, which emphasizes the fundamental role of archives in accountability, transparency, and the protection of human rights. The ICA also works to promote the use of new technologies and digital tools in archival practice, including the management of electronic records and the preservation of born-digital materials.

Overall, the International Council on Archives plays a vital role in fostering international collaboration, setting professional standards, and advocating for the preservation and accessibility of archival records to ensure their enduring value for future generations. (About ICA,2024)

1.5 The Society of American Archivists (SAA):

SAA is a professional organization dedicated to the promotion, support, and advancement of the archival profession in the United States. It serves as a forum for archivists, records managers, and other professionals involved in the management and preservation of records and archives to exchange knowledge, share best practices, and advocate for the importance of archives in society.

The SAA was founded in 1936 and is based in Chicago, Illinois. It has a diverse membership that includes archivists working in various sectors, including government agencies, libraries, universities, museums, corporations, and nonprofit organizations. The organization provides a wide range of resources and services to its members, including professional development opportunities, publications, advocacy efforts, and networking opportunities.

One of the key roles of the SAA is to develop and promote professional standards, guidelines, and best practices for the management, preservation, and accessibility of archival materials. It provides guidance on a wide range of archival topics, including appraisal and acquisition,

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arrangement and description, preservation, access and outreach, and ethics. The SAA also supports ongoing discussions and debates within the profession through its publications, conferences, and online platforms.

The SAA organizes an annual conference, which is one of the largest gatherings of archivists in the United States. The conference features presentations, workshops, and panel discussions on a wide range of archival topics, providing a platform for professional development and knowledge sharing. In addition to the conference, the SAA offers webinars, workshops, and other educational opportunities to support the continuing education and skill development of its members.

The Society of American Archivists plays a crucial role in advancing the archival profession in the United States by providing a platform for professional collaboration, education, and advocacy. It helps to shape the standards and practices of the field, supports the professional development of its members, and promotes the value and importance of archives in preserving and providing access to our shared cultural heritage. (About SAA.2024)

1.6 OpenAI:

Is an artificial intelligence (AI) research organization and technology company. It was founded in December 2015 with the goal of advancing AI technology and ensuring that its benefits are distributed widely for the betterment of society.

OpenAI conducts cutting-edge research in various fields of AI, including natural language processing, computer vision, reinforcement learning, and robotics. It has made significant contributions to the field, particularly with the development of advanced deep learning models like GPT-3 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 3) and subsequent versions. These models have demonstrated impressive capabilities in understanding and generating human-like text.

In addition to research, OpenAI also develops and provides AI-powered tools and services. One of its notable offerings is the GPT-3 language model, which is a large-scale generative language model capable of performing a wide range of natural language processing tasks. OpenAI has also developed tools and platforms that allow developers to build applications and services using its AI technologies.

OpenAI is committed to the principles of safety, transparency, and ethics in AI development. It actively works on ensuring that AI systems are robust, reliable, and free from biases. OpenAI has also been involved in public policy discussions, advocating for responsible AI development and deployment.

One of OpenAI's notable initiatives is the OpenAI API, which allows developers to access and utilize the power of OpenAI's models for various applications. This API enables developers to integrate advanced language processing capabilities into their own software and services.

OpenAI has attracted significant attention and investment from both the research community and the private sector. It has received funding from various sources, including technology companies, venture capital firms, and government organizations. OpenAI seeks to leverage its expertise and resources to drive advancements in AI technology and ensure that it benefits society as a whole.

Overall, OpenAI is an influential organization in the field of artificial intelligence, conducting research, developing AI technologies, and advocating for responsible AI practices. Its work has contributed to significant advancements in language processing and has the potential to shape the future of AI applications in various domains. (About OpenAI, 2024).

2. Methods:

In this section, researcher displayed the different concepts of five archival terms used in this study from the Dictionary of Archival Terms (DAT) published by the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA) verses ChatGPT-4 responses. This terms were selected according to its importance to archival science and the

frequent misconceptions associated with them .Moreover, The comparative analysis was based on accuracy, depth, and accessibility of interpretations which are going to be discussed and analyzed in the result section.

DAT: Dictionary of Archival Terminology

ICA: International Council on Archives

SAA: Society of American Archivists

ChatGPT-4: Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer

Display of selected archival terms:

2.1 Archival Value :

- **In DAT (ICA):** those values, administrative, fiscal, legal, evidential and / or informational, which justify the indefinite or permanent retention of records/archives. (Walne,1990,p.22)
- **In DAT (SAA):** the ongoing usefulness or significance of records, based on the administrative, legal, fiscal, evidential, or historical information they contain, justifying their continued preservation.

Notes:

In general, records with archival value are estimated to make up only a small percentage of an organization's records. In most organizations, the determination of which records are considered to have archival value is made by archivists. Sometimes, archivists distinguish between the concepts of historical value and archival value. In such cases, historical value is defined narrowly as the value of a record to support research in the history of people and the world, and archival value is defined broadly to encompass value that supports any type of research using permanent records, including psychological, sociological, and other types of scientific research. (SAA Dictionary. 2020)

In ChatGPT-4:

In the context of archival science, "archival value" refers to the significance or worth those records, documents, or materials hold for long-term preservation. This value is determined by assessing the information's ability to provide evidence of activities or decisions, its utility for future research, legal requirements, or its historical, cultural, or social significance. Archival value is a key concept that helps archivists decide which materials should be preserved indefinitely within an archive, as opposed to those that can be disposed of after their immediate use expires.

The assessment of archival value involves considering several factors, including:

- Evidential value: The capacity of the material to document the structure, functions, and activities of the organization or individual that created it.
- Informational value: The usefulness of the material in providing information about persons, subjects, places, or events.
- Historical significance: The importance of the material in understanding the past.
- Legal or fiscal value: The necessity of the material for documenting legally enforceable rights or obligations.
- Cultural or social value: The role of the material in representing or contributing to cultural or social heritage.

Archivists use these criteria to ensure that the materials retained in archives are meaningful and will continue to provide value for future generations, supporting accountability, research, and cultural heritage.

2.2 Preservation:

In DAT (ICA):

- A basic archival function of storing and protecting records / archives.
- The totality of processes and operations involved in the physical protection of records/ archives against damage or deterioration and in the restoration / repair of damaged or deteriorated documents. (Walne,1990,p.155)

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In DAT (SAA):

- The professional discipline of protecting materials by minimizing chemical and physical deterioration and damage to minimize the loss of information and to extend the life of cultural property.
- The act of keeping from harm, injury, decay, or destruction, especially through noninvasive treatment.
- Law the obligation to protect records and other materials potentially relevant to litigation and subject to discovery. (SAA Dictionary. 2020)

In ChatGPT-4:

In the context of archival science, "preservation" refers to the series of activities aimed at prolonging the life of archival materials and enhancing their accessibility. This involves protecting these materials from deterioration, damage, and loss, ensuring they can be accessed and used by both current and future generations. Preservation activities can be categorized broadly into preventive and active measures:

- Preventive Preservation: These are actions taken to avoid or minimize future deterioration or damage. This includes controlling environmental conditions such as temperature, humidity, and light exposure; ensuring proper handling and storage; and protecting items from pests and disasters.
- Active Preservation: This involves interventions to stabilize or treat items that have already suffered damage or are at significant risk. This can include actions such as repairing physical damage, digitizing materials to reduce handling of fragile items, and deacidification of paper to prevent further deterioration.

Preservation efforts in archival science are critical because many archival materials are inherently fragile and susceptible to degradation over time due to their composition, environmental factors, and usage. By employing preservation strategies, archivists ensure the

longevity and usability of these materials, thereby preserving the cultural, historical, and informational value they hold.

2.3 Joint archives:

In DAT (ICA):

- Archive forming part of the national archival heritage of two or more states, which cannot be physically divided without destroying their archival integrity. (Walne, 1990, p. 114)

In DAT (SAA):

- An archives containing the records of two or more organizations, especially governmental bodies, that are kept together to preserve their archival integrity.
- A repository that manages the archives of other organizations. (SAA Dictionary, 2020)

In ChatGPT-4:

In the context of archival science, "joint archives" refer to a collaborative effort where multiple organizations or entities come together to create a shared archive. This collaboration can be between different departments within a single organization, between multiple organizations, or between various institutions, such as universities, governmental bodies, corporations, and non-profit organizations. The purpose of joint archives is to pool resources, expertise, and collections to create a more comprehensive, accessible, and efficiently managed archival repository.

Joint archives can be beneficial for several reasons:

- **Resource Sharing:** By sharing resources, organizations can reduce costs associated with archival storage, management, and preservation.
- **Enhanced Accessibility:** A joint archive can offer a centralized access point for researchers and the public, making it easier to discover and utilize archival materials.

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- Improved Preservation: Collaboration can lead to better preservation practices by sharing best practices, technologies, and expertise.
- Comprehensive Collections: Joint archives can result in more comprehensive collections, as they bring together materials from multiple sources that cover a broader range of subjects or geographical areas.

Such collaborations often require agreements on governance, management, and operational procedures to ensure the protection, preservation, and accessibility of the archived materials. Joint archives can be physically located in a single location or digitally accessible through a shared online platform.

2.4 Semi current Records:

In DAT (ICA):

- Records required so infrequently in the conduct of current business that they should be transferred from offices to a records centre pending their ultimate disposal. (Walne, 1990, p. 187)

In DAT (SAA):

- records that are seldom used in day-to-day operations and that are appropriate for off-site storage. (SAA Dictionary. 2020)

In ChatGPT-4:

In the context of archival science, "semi-current records" refer to records that are not needed for daily operations but are not yet old enough to be considered for permanent archival. They are in an intermediate stage between being "current" and "non-current" (or archival). These records still have administrative, legal, or fiscal value, but they are accessed less frequently than current records. Management of semi-current records often involves storage in less expensive and possibly off-site locations, while ensuring that they can be accessed when needed. The goal is to balance the cost of storage and management with the need for

access until a decision is made regarding their final disposition—either destruction or transfer to an archival institution for permanent preservation.

2.5 Archivist:

In DAT (ICA):

- A person professionally occupied in the administration of archives and/ or the management of archives. (Walne,1990,p.26)

In DAT (SAA):

- A professional with expertise in the management of records of enduring value.
- An individual responsible for records of enduring value.
- (Capitalized and usually preceded by *the*) the chief official responsible for the archives program of a nation, state, territory, or institution. (SAA Dictionary. 2020)

In ChatGPT-4:

In the context of archival science, an "archivist" refers to a professional responsible for the preservation, organization, and management of archival materials. These materials can include documents, records, personal papers, photographs, videos, and digital files that have long-term value. The primary goal of an archivist is to maintain the integrity and accessibility of these materials for both current and future research, educational, legal, and historical purposes.

Archivists are tasked with a variety of functions, including:

- Appraisal: Deciding which records and materials have enough historical, legal, or administrative value to be kept permanently.
- Acquisition: Adding materials to the archives through donations, purchases, or transfers.
- Arrangement and Description: Organizing materials in a logical and accessible manner and creating finding aids, catalog entries, or databases that describe the

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collections and individual items within them to make them easily discoverable by users.

- **Preservation:** Taking steps to ensure the long-term preservation of materials. This can involve physical conservation techniques, digitization, and implementing strategies for managing digital records over time.
- **Access and Use:** Providing access to the archival materials for researchers, students, and the public. This may include managing reading rooms, handling reference inquiries, digitizing collections for online access, and creating exhibits or publications that highlight parts of the collection.
- **Outreach and Advocacy:** Promoting the use and importance of archives through tours, workshops, lectures, social media, and other outreach activities. They also advocate for the resources necessary to preserve and make accessible archival materials.

Archivists often specialize in certain areas, such as digital archives, photographic archives, or corporate archives, depending on the nature of the collections they manage and their personal expertise. They work in various settings, including libraries, museums, government agencies, universities, corporations, and non-profit organizations. Archival science education and training typically involve mastering principles of record keeping, understanding historical contexts, and staying abreast of technology trends affecting the preservation and access of digital records.

3.Results:

Within this section, a detailed description of the results were presented where the researcher compared the differences and similarities that were clearly shown from the definition used by Dictionary of Archival Terminology published by both International Council on Archives (ICA) and the Society of American Archivists (SAA) versus ChatGPT-4 responses.

In order to provide a clear insight into how ChatGPT-4 interacts with linguistic and conceptual challenges specific to the field of archives comparing to international dictionary of archival terminology a comparative analysis was done. The results insisted more on accuracy of terminology, depth and breadth of explanations, and accessibility of interpretations.

- Presentation of findings from the comparison between ChatGPT-4's answers and the Dictionary definitions.

DAT (ICA, SAA) VS ChatGPT-4 .

Note:

Definition 1 = DAT (ICA, SAA).

Definition 2 = ChatGPT-4 .

3.1 Here are the key differences between the two terms of "archival value":

- In terms of accuracy of terminology, both definitions provide accurate descriptions of archival value. They highlight the significance and worth of records or materials for long-term preservation, as well as the criteria used to assess their value.
- In terms of depth and breadth of explanations, Definition 2 provides a more comprehensive and detailed explanation of archival value. It not only defines archival value but also elaborates on the factors involved in its assessment, such as evidential value, informational value, historical significance, legal or fiscal value, and cultural or social value. This detailed explanation helps to provide a broader understanding of the concept and its various dimensions. However, definition 1

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focuses more on the justification for the indefinite or permanent retention of records/archives based on their administrative, legal, fiscal, evidential, or historical information. While it touches on the distinction between historical value and archival value, it does not provide as much depth in explaining the different factors contributing to archival value.

- In terms of ease of access, both definitions are accessible and understandable. They use clear language to explain the concept of archival value without relying on technical jargon. However, Definition 2 provides more specific examples and clarifications, which may enhance its accessibility for individuals who are less familiar with archival terminology.

3.2 Here are the key differences between the two terms of "preservation":

- Accuracy of Terminology, Definition 1 employs accurate terminology that aligns with professional standards in archival and conservation practices. It mentions the physical and chemical aspects of deterioration, highlighting the multifaceted nature of preservation. The mention of legal obligations introduces another layer of complexity, acknowledging the broader responsibilities of archivists.

Definition 2 also uses precise terminology but focuses more on the classification of preservation activities into preventive and active measures. This categorization is helpful for understanding the different approaches to preservation and is accurate within the professional discourse.

- Depth and Breadth of Explanations, Definition 1 offers a broad view of preservation, covering a range of activities from physical protection and restoration to minimizing deterioration and legal obligations. It touches on the philosophical underpinnings of the profession, indicating a deep understanding of the discipline's scope. However, it may lack specific examples of preservation activities compared to Definition 2.

Definition 2 delves deeper into specific categories of preservation activities, providing clear examples of preventive and active preservation measures. This approach offers a more detailed roadmap of preservation tasks and objectives, arguably presenting a deeper and broader explanation of how preservation is achieved in practice.

- Ease of Access, Definition 1 might be more challenging for laypersons due to its broader scope and the inclusion of professional jargon. Its comprehensive nature, while informative, could overwhelm those new to archival science.

Definition 2 is structured in a way that eases the reader into the topic, starting with a general overview and then moving into specific types of preservation activities. This structure, coupled with the use of clear examples, makes it more accessible to a wider audience, including those with limited background in the field.

3.3 Here are the differences between the two terms of "Joint archives":

- Accuracy of Terminology, Definition 1 uses terminology that accurately describes a specific type of joint archive, focusing on those that are part of the national archival heritage of two or more states or that combine the records of multiple organizations. The emphasis on the impossibility of physical division without losing archival integrity is precise and highlights an essential characteristic of certain joint archives.

Definition 2 broadens the concept to include any collaborative effort to create a shared archive, which is also accurate but applied in a wider context. This definition encompasses a variety of collaborations, from intra-organizational to inter-organizational and beyond, accurately reflecting the diverse nature of joint archives.

- Depth and Breadth of Explanations, Definition 1 provides a somewhat narrow but deep insight into joint archives, emphasizing their significance in maintaining archival integrity and their role within national heritage. However, it may lack in breadth by not fully exploring the reasons behind and benefits of such collaborations.

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Definition 2 offers a broader and more detailed explanation of what joint archives can entail, including the motivations for creating them and the benefits they offer. It touches on resource sharing, enhanced accessibility, improved preservation practices, and the creation of comprehensive collections, providing a deeper understanding of the purpose and advantages of joint archives.

- Ease of Access, Definition 1 is straightforward but might be somewhat limited in accessibility due to its narrow focus. It assumes a level of prior knowledge about archival practices and the importance of archival integrity, which could be a barrier to newcomers to the field.

Definition 2 is structured in a way that makes it more accessible to a wider audience, including those with limited or no background in archival science. By explaining the concept in terms of collaboration, benefits, and practical outcomes, it allows readers to easily grasp the significance and operational aspects of joint archives.

3.4 Here are the differences between the two terms of "Semi current Records":

- Accuracy of Terminology, Definition 1 uses terminology that accurately reflects the status and treatment of semi-current records within an organizational context. It precisely identifies the operational criteria (infrequent use in current business) for categorizing records as semi-current and suggests a practical approach to their management (transfer to a records centre).

Definition 2 broadens the definition by incorporating the records' lifecycle perspective, describing semi-current records as being in an intermediate stage between current and non-current. This definition includes the administrative, legal, or fiscal value of such records, which adds to the accuracy in describing their significance and the rationale behind their management strategy.

- Depth and Breadth of Explanations, Definition 1 provides a straightforward explanation, focusing on the operational aspect of semi-current records management. It's concise but might lack depth in explaining the underlying principles or the broader implications of managing semi-current records beyond the immediate operational procedures.

Definition 2 offers a more comprehensive explanation by situating semi-current records within the records lifecycle and addressing their value and potential future. This definition covers broader management strategies, including storage considerations and the eventual decision on records' final disposition, offering more depth and breadth in its explanation.

- Ease of Access, Definition 1 is highly accessible due to its simplicity and clear focus on the practical aspects of semi-current records management. It is straightforward, making it easily understandable to those with basic knowledge of records management or archival science.

Definition 2 is also accessible but requires the reader to understand concepts like the records lifecycle and the distinctions between current, semi-current, and non-current records. It's accessible to those with some foundational knowledge in the field and provides a comprehensive view that could enhance understanding.

3.5 Here are the differences between the two terms of "Archivist":

- Accuracy of Terminology, Definition 1 is accurate in its terminology, emphasizing the professional aspect of the role, the administration and management of archives, and the significance of records of enduring value. It also mentions the role of "the Archivist" in a capitalized form to denote the chief official responsible for an archives program, highlighting the hierarchical structure within the field.

Definition 2 extends this accuracy by delving into specific archival science terms and processes such as "appraisal," "acquisition," "arrangement and description," and "preservation." It explicitly mentions the variety of materials archivists deal with, including

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digital files, which is crucial for a comprehensive understanding of the role in a modern context.

- Depth and Breadth of Explanations, Definition 1 provides a broad overview of what an archivist does and the importance of their role in managing records of enduring value. However, it lacks detailed explanations of the tasks and responsibilities involved in archival work.

Definition 2, in contrast, offers a much deeper and broader explanation of the archivist's role. It not only lists tasks but also explains the significance and objectives of each, providing a clear understanding of the complexity and scope of archival science. It addresses the multifaceted nature of the job, including digital preservation challenges and the importance of accessibility, which are crucial in the digital age.

- Ease of Access, Definition 1 is straightforward and easy to understand for someone unfamiliar with the field. Its simplicity might make it more accessible to a general audience, though at the expense of detailed insight.

Definition 2, while more complex, is still presented in a way that is accessible to readers with little to no background in archival science. The detailed breakdown of responsibilities and processes may require more effort to fully grasp, but it also makes the definition more informative and educational.

4. Discussion:

In this study, it was found that in Both DATs and ChatGPT-4 exhibit a high degree of terminological accuracy, indicating a strong foundation in archival concepts while there exist differences that will be mentioned in following points .

- **Terminological Precision:** While ChatGPT-4 provides comprehensive definitions in general, precision and specificity are found in professional glossaries such as those of the ICA and the SAA.

- **Scope and Depth:** ChatGPT-4's broad training allows it to offer explanations that encompass a wide range of contexts, making it an excellent tool for introductory understanding. However, the glossaries of ICA and SAA offer deeper insights into the nuances of archival terminology, reflecting the accumulated wisdom of the archival community.
- **Adaptability and Accessibility:** The interactive nature of ChatGPT-4 makes archival knowledge more accessible, providing a user-friendly platform for exploring archival concepts. This adaptability is particularly valuable for educational purposes and for those new to archival studies.
- **Role of Archivists:** Both the glossaries and ChatGPT-4 underscore the pivotal role of archivists in determining archival value, preservation priorities, and accessibility of records.
- **Educational Tool:** ChatGPT-4 emerges as a valuable educational tool, offering a readily accessible means to demystify archival terms and concepts. Its use alongside traditional glossaries can enrich the learning experience, blending immediate accessibility with authoritative depth.

From the above results researcher conclude that the results insisted more on accuracy of terminology, depth and breadth of explanations, and accessibility of interpretations. Moreover, two other criterion were appeared which are Educational Tool and role of archivists. This study suggests that future research should delve into these intersections further, focusing on the role of AI in supporting and expanding the reach of archival knowledge.

Conclusion:

The study concludes that ChatGPT-4 offers broad and adaptive understandings of archival terms, aligning generally with professional standards. ChatGPT-4's capability to distill complex archival concepts into accessible language significantly contributes to making archival

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science more approachable for non-specialists. The dynamic exploration facilitated by ChatGPT-4 caters to varied informational needs, presenting itself as a valuable educational tool. However, its limitations in capturing the full depth and specificity of terms as delineated in professional archival glossaries underscore the continued importance of consulting authoritative sources for academic or professional purposes. This comparison underscores the potential of integrating AI tools like ChatGPT-4 with traditional resources to enrich the learning experience in archival science, blending immediate accessibility with authoritative depth. Finally, this study suggests that future research should delve into these intersections further, focusing on the role of AI in supporting and expanding the reach of archival knowledge.

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